

AN ATLAS OF ANATOMY. By J. Boileau Grant, M.C., M.B., LL.B., F.R.C.S.E. Fourth Edition. (Pp. xii + 554; illustrations 714; figs. 634. 120s.) London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1957.

THIS magnificent atlas, now in its fourth edition, is a collection of illustrations showing the structures of the human body, region by region. The illustrations, most of them coloured, taken from actual dissections, are beautifully and accurately produced. Accompanying each there is a minimum of notes pointing out the important anatomical structures and their relationships.

This atlas I can most warmly recommend; it brings the dissecting-room to the student's desk. For the anatomy student, however, it should be used as a reference book; it is not meant as a guide to the dissector. The fellowship candidate, the house surgeon, and particularly the casualty surgeon will find it invaluable. It is recommended for every hospital library. E. M.

CLEFT LIP AND PALATE. By W. G. Holdsworth, F.R.C.S.(Eng.). Second Edition. (Pp. xl + 187; figs. 149; colour plates 7. 42s.) London: William Heinemann, 1957.

THE author of this book is a consultant plastic surgeon on the staff of the regional unit at Basingstoke. It is six years since the first edition was published, and Mr. Holdsworth has carried out an extensive revision so that the book is now representative of present-day practice in this field of surgery.

The chapter on embryology, development and growth of the face is now contributed by Professor Richard Harrison and makes most interesting reading. He concludes with a warning to physicians of the risk of causing developmental defects by prescribing teratogenic substances such as cortisone during the early weeks of pregnancy. The author has rewritten the chapter on the treatment of cleft lip and the Le Mesurier operation is described in detail along with its various modifications. The chapter on secondary deformities has also been considerably expanded and should prove most helpful to those doing cleft lip and palate surgery, although more details of Hynes pharyngoplasty operation would not be out of place. An excellent chapter on anaesthesia is again contributed by Dr. G. E. Ennis and D. A. Sherman, and the new edition concludes with a most valuable chapter on orthodontic treatment by Mr. M. A. Kettle. In this second edition it is pleasing to note that due acknowledgment is made of the lifetime work of Victor Veau by the inclusion of appropriate quotations from his writings at the commencement of each chapter. The book is well produced, well illustrated, and contains an extensive bibliography. Author and publishers are to be congratulated on producing a book which should prove most valuable to all who are concerned in the treatment of this deformity, whether they be surgeons, dentists, or speech therapists. N. C. H.

PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE KIDNEY. British Medical Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 1. (Pp. 74; plates 12, and figs. 20s.) London: Medical Department of the British Council, 1957.

THIS will certainly prove one of the most generally interesting and useful of the valuable series of monographs published as numbers of the British Medical Bulletin. Recent developments, such as the flame photometer for the study of electrolyte metabolism and chromatography revealing defects in tubular reabsorption, and the discovery of aldosterone and its influence on sodium and potassium, have made it especially useful to survey functional aspects of renal disease. The reviews are by those who have applied renal physiology to the practice of clinical medicine, and every paper is directly related to problems of practice and yet reflects the current concepts in one of the most rapidly advancing fields of physiology. Some may think renal problems are of limited interest, but this monograph shows that they concern not only those in the inter-related disciplines of physiology, pathology, and biochemistry, but also paediatricians, nutritionists, and pharmacologists. Further, an article on renal calculus formation (by Mary G. McGeown and G. M. Bull) should interest surgeons and one on azotæmic renal osteodystrophy should be of value to orthopaedic surgeons. J. E. M.